

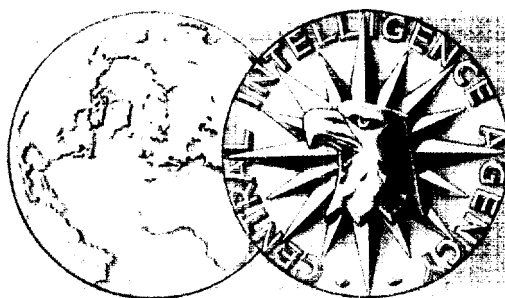
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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

*Geographical
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No. 17

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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

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I. REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
IN NORTH CHINA

In 1949, Chinese Communists instituted a number of changes in the administrative organization of North China as it had existed under the Nationalists. The present administrative arrangement is the result of two important steps taken by the Communists to consolidate their control over the governmental units in North China. These two steps were: (1) the reorganization of the areas into the North China District; (2) the abolition of this District and the redivision of the areas that had been included in the North China District. These measures led up to the present administrative arrangement. They are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The first step was taken on 1 August 1949, when the North China Peoples Government, the Communist body having jurisdiction over the area, set up the North China District. The new North China District consisted of five provinces (Chahar, Hopeh, Shansi, Pingyuan, and Suiyuan) and two municipalities (Peiping and Tientsin) under the direct control of the North China Peoples Government. The provinces were made up of all or parts of the former provinces of Hopeh, Shansi, Chahar, Honan, Shantung, and Suiyuan.

According to Communist reports, the second step was initiated in October 1949, when the North China Peoples Government was abolished, and its work was taken over by the Central Peoples Government. As a result, the North China District was also abolished because of its proximity to the national capital. The provinces of Hopeh, Shansi, Pingyuan, and Chahar, and the two directly controlled municipalities, as they had been reorganized by the North China Peoples Government, were placed under the direct control of the Central Peoples Government. The province of Suiyuan, however, was not included in this area.

In December 1949, the Council of the Central Peoples Government passed a resolution approving the establishment of a Suiyuan District (which included Suiyuan Province) and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is composed of all of the former province of Hsingan, northwestern

Liaopeh, and the northern parts of the former provinces of Suiyüan, Chahar, and Jehol. The new autonomous region is inhabited predominantly by Mongolian tribal units, members of the various Mongolian leagues and banners within the area. The southern boundary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region follows closely the line of demarcation between Chinese and non-Chinese groups.

The following table shows the present structure of Suiyüan Province and of the four provinces under the direct control of the Central Peoples Government, their capitals, and the number of major administrative divisions in each province. Data on the administrative units within the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region were not included in the Chinese Communist reports¹ and therefore are not given below.

<u>Sheng</u> <u>(Province)</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Chuan-</u> <u>Ch'ü</u> <u>(Special</u> <u>Districts)</u>	<u>Shih</u> <u>(Municipalities</u> <u>under provincial</u> <u>jurisdiction)</u>	<u>Hsien</u> <u>(Counties)</u>	<u>Ch'i</u> <u>(Banners)</u>
Chahar	Chang-chia-k'ou (Kalgan)	3	2	32	----
Hopeh	Ch'ing-yüan (Paoting)	10	4	132	----
Pingyüan	Hsin-hsiang	6	2	56	----
Shansi	T'ai-yüan	7	1	92	----
Suiyüan	Kuei-sui	--	--	22	5

The two special municipalities that were placed under the direct control of the Central Peoples Government, Pei-p'ing (Peiping) and T'ien-ching (Tientsin), are in Hopeh Province.

Communist revisions of the areas in North China, superimposed on the former Nationalist administrative divisions, are shown on the accompanying map (CIA 11450). An earlier map (CIA 11370) shows the Communist changes in Manchuria and Jehol.

¹. See References at end of article.

Major Administrative Divisions.

The Communists have introduced a new level of regional government in the administrative system of China. According to reliable reports, the Communists have grouped most of the Chinese provinces into six large regional districts. These districts include all of the former administrative areas of China except Tibet and the four provinces that are under the direct control of the Central Peoples Government. Communist reports, nevertheless, indicate that the six districts occupy the same status as provinces. Information as to the exact relationship between the districts and the provinces in the political hierarchy of the Communist governmental organization is in some respects confused at the present time.

According to reports, the changes made by the Communists in the Nationalist administrative arrangement were based on former provincial divisions with special consideration for: (1) economic conditions; (2) history and inter-relationships among the peoples; and (3) natural conditions. These changes are given in the following descriptions of the administrative areas in North China.

(1) Chahar Province.

The area and provincial boundaries of Chahar, as constituted under the Nationalist Government, were drastically changed by territorial adjustments. Thirteen hsien from the northeastern part of Shansi Province were incorporated into Chahar. One hsien that formed a part of Luan-p'ing Hsien in the southwestern part of Jehol Province was added to Chahar. The Hsi-lin-kuo-lo Meng (Silingol League) in the northern part of the former province of Chahar is now included in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The league is composed of Mongolian tribal units called ch'i (banners). The total area of the ch'i in the Silingol League is 189,117 sq. km. (72,999 square miles), which is approximately 66 percent of the total area of the former Chahar Province.

(2) Hopeh Province.

Few changes were made in the boundaries of Hopeh Province. Three hsien from northern Honan and six from western Shantung

were incorporated into the Province. In the northeast, the provincial boundary follows the Great Wall, as it did during the Japanese occupation of Hopeh. One hsien, one preparatory hsien, and portions of two hsien north of the Great Wall, which had been included in Hopeh, became part of Jehol Province (see Reference No. 7). Five hsien from the southern tip of Hopeh were transferred to Pingyuan. In the Communist reports on the administrative units to be included in the new province, no mention was made of six hsien in the eastern part of the former Hopeh.

(3) Pingyuan Province.

The new Pingyuan Province is made up of 28 hsien from the southwestern part of Shantung, 23 from northern Honan, and 5 from the southernmost tip of Hopeh. The new Province of Pingyuan (平原¹) lies between the Taihang Shan and the Shantung Uplands, and is the richest and most fertile part of the North China Plain. The area included in the present Pingyuan Province is part of the core-area of earliest Chinese cultural development.

(4) Shansi Province.

The old provincial boundaries of Shansi have been retained except in the northeast part of the province (for exception, see (1) Chahar Province).

(5) Suiyuan Province.

Suiyuan Province, now included in Suiyuan District, has retained its former borders in the east and southeast. The Ordos region in the southwestern part of Suiyuan was not mentioned in the Communist reports on the administrative divisions in the province, but it was shown as part of the province on the New Map of China,² (see 3 in list of references). The Ordos region is inhabited by Mongol tribes who are members of the I-k'o-chao Meng (Ikechou League), which is composed of seven administrative ch'i (banners).

1. A plain.

2. First map of all of China received that shows Communist changes in administrative divisions.

Since this region is separated from Inner Mongolia by some of the administrative units in Suiyüan, it is probably included in that province rather than in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Suiyüan has been reduced in size by the loss of the Wu-lan-ch'a-pu Meng (Ulanchap League). This league, formerly in northern Suiyüan, is now part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

From the above description of the administrative areas in North China, it is apparent that the Communists have retained some of the old provincial arrangements that had existed under the Chinese Nationalists. The two major changes in the administrative organization are: (1) the creation of Pingyüan Province in the south; and (2) the establishment of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in the north.

Minor Administrative Divisions.

One of the differences between the Communist and the Nationalist governmental organizations at the lower levels is the inclusion of a new administrative unit, a chuan-ch'ü (special district). Each chuan-ch'ü has several hsien under its jurisdiction. During the Japanese occupation of North China, districts of this type formed a part of the administrative organization. Chuan-ch'ü, however, were not included in the Nationalist administrative system, nor were they included as administrative units in the earlier Communist reorganization of the Northeast Administrative District. (see map CIA 11370).

Other differences in the minor administrative organizations involve changes of name, boundary, or status. Wen-hsin Hsien, for example, is a new hsien in Hopeh Province. It was formed by the combination of the territory and names of the former Wen-an Hsien and Hsin-chen Hsien. The new name is a composite formed by combining the first characters of the two old names. Changes in minor civil divisions reported by the Communists are shown on the accompanying map.

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LIST OF REFERENCES

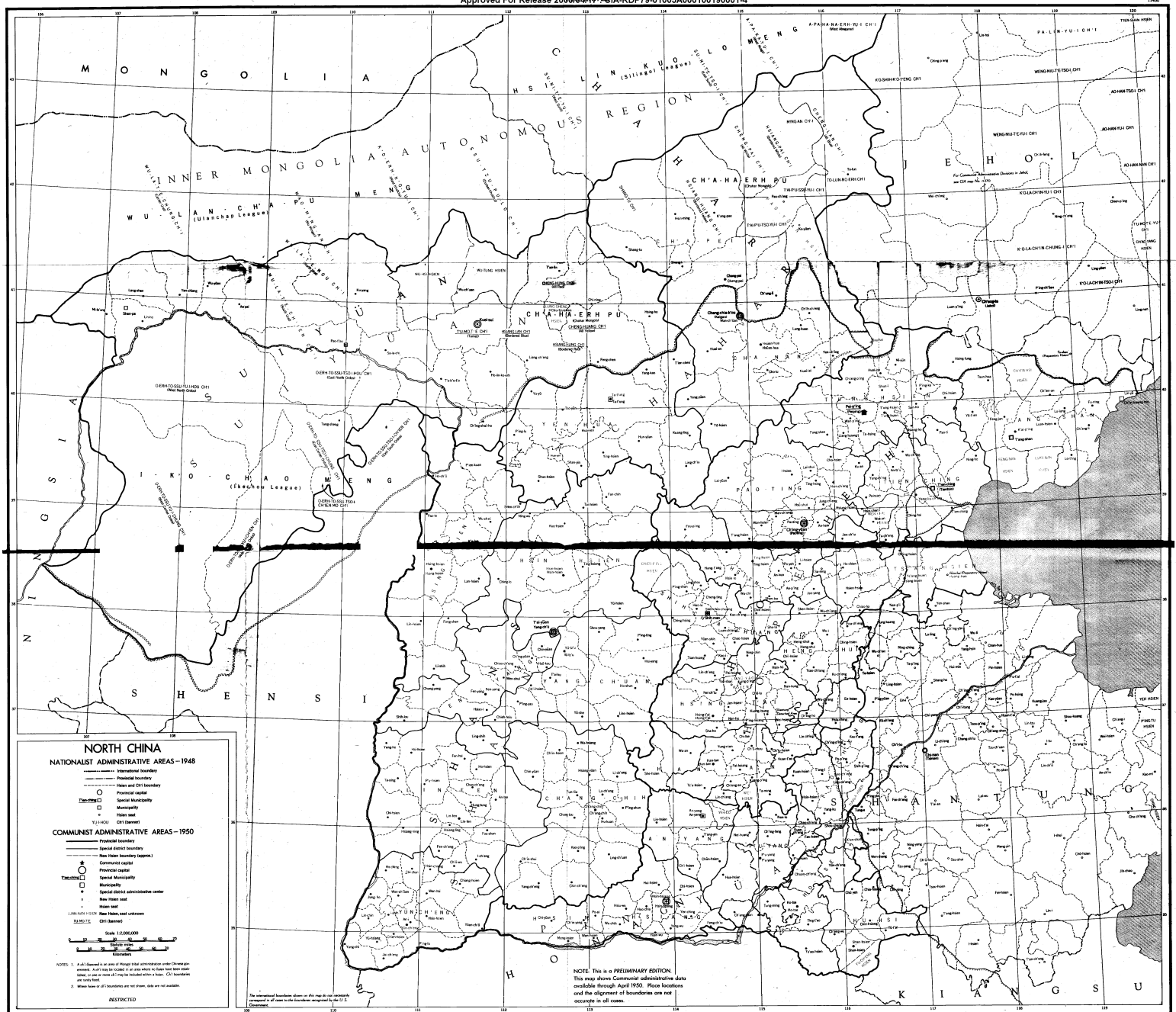
Maps

1. Suiyuan; 1:3,750,000; China, Ministry of Interior, Department of Boundaries and Regions; [1948]; CIA Call No. 42193.
2. Chahar Province; 1:3,750,000; China, Ministry of Interior, Department of Boundaries and Regions; [1948]; CIA Call No. 42908.
3. New Map of China; 1:6,000,000; Fu-hsing Geographic Society; January 1950; CIA Call No. 64491.

Documents

4. "North China Peoples Government Council Decides on Revision of Administrative Areas," T'ien-ching Jih Pao (Tientsin Daily, Tientsin), 1 August 1949.
5. "North China Promulgates New Administrative Plan," Wen-hui Pao (Literary Gazette, Hong Kong), 3 August 1949.
6. "Administrative Divisions of China," M-10, Central Intelligence Agency, October 1949.
7. Map Research Bulletin, No. 10, "Reorganization of the Administrative Divisions of Northeast China," October 1949.

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II. UNITED NATIONS INTEREST IN MAPS AND MAPPING ACTIVITIES

Growing realization of the need for some agency of the United Nations to promote and coordinate cartographic activities on an international basis was expressed by a number of UN member governments during the last several years. The need was pointed out by these governments and by specialized international organizations in communications to the Secretary-General, and found expression in a resolution adopted in 1948 by the UN Economic and Social Council at its sixth session. The resolution called upon member governments to stimulate the accurate surveying and mapping of their territories and requested the Secretary-General of the UN to: (1) further such efforts by promoting the exchange of technical information and by other means; (2) coordinate the plans and programs of the UN and specialized agencies in the field of cartography; and (3) develop close cooperation with cartographic services of interested member governments. As a result of this resolution the Secretary-General requested that the member governments make comments on the implementation of the resolution and report on the progress of mapping in their national territories. Various specialized international organizations interested in mapping were also asked for advice and information. In addition, a meeting of a committee of five experts on cartography from the United Kingdom, United States, Brazil, Netherlands, and Belgium was held at Lake Success in March and April 1949 to prepare a plan for carrying out the intent of the resolution. The report of the committee, together with the replies from interested governments and specialized organizations and related papers, was published in mimeograph form by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, in "Report of the Secretary-General on Co-ordination of Cartographic Services of Specialized Agencies and International Organizations" (UN document E/1322, 18 May 1949), and a supplementary volume, "Text of Communications Received" (E/1322/Add. 1). The first volume of the report has since been issued in printed form by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs as "Modern Cartography: Base Maps for World Needs," (Lake Success, N.Y., 1949).

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The report forms a comprehensive statement of the progress of and plans for mapping in various countries and the activities of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, in the field of mapping. The report of the committee of experts states forcefully the need for maps and the present inadequate or non-existent map coverage of large parts of the earth's surface. Included in the report are: (1) a map showing portions of the world covered by topographic series of various scale categories; and (2) a map showing the adequacy of geodetic control. The history of mapping by national organizations and the present work of international organizations in the field of mapping are considered briefly. The committee recommended:

(1) That the UN initiate regional meetings at which representatives of governments having common interest in particular areas would work out solutions to their common cartographic problems, somewhat on the pattern of the existing consultations of the Commission on Cartography of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History;

(2) That a Cartographic Office be set up in the UN Secretariat. The function of such an office would be:

(a) Provision of maps and other geographic aids and information;

(b) Assistance in coordination of activities of the UN and its specialized agencies in the field of cartography;

(c) Interpretation and advice as to the cartographic needs of all UN activities;

(d) Assistance in arranging for the regional cartographic meetings;

(e) Publication of a yearbook on the world cartographic situation.

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The committee of experts felt that the work of the existing map staff of the Secretariat was satisfactory but that, because of its small size (it consisted of two cartographers at that time), it could not begin to carry out the larger tasks deemed necessary.

(3) That a panel of expert consultants be listed on whom the Director of the Cartographic Office might call for advice on specific problems;

(4) That periodic meetings be attended by representatives of the regional meetings, interested specialized agencies and international scientific and technical organizations to review the programs of the Cartographic Office and the progress and problems of world mapping.

One feature of the report of the experts is a plea for adequate mapping and cartographic advice regarding economic and social development programs. The advisory function outlined for the Cartographic Office in connection with such developmental programs is quite broad, and it would seem that in practice this function might be shared by a number of UN offices and agencies.

The proposed yearbook would be a useful addition to cartographic literature. As planned, it would report on the work of the Cartographic Office and the regional consultations, give the current status of well-recognized map series and aerial photography, and discuss new techniques and publications.

At the time the Secretary-General's report on the coordination of cartographic services was published, 23 governments had submitted replies to his inquiries regarding mapping. Only 16 of the governments submitted substantive information on the progress of mapping in their national territories. The most detailed reports concerning current activities were submitted by Australia, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom on behalf of certain of its overseas territories (but not for the British Isles), and the United States. The Czechoslovak report gives a good over-all picture of the status of mapping in that country, and the report for Thailand presents considerable detail regarding geodetic control and astronomic, gravimetric, and magnetic observations. The remaining

substantive reports are less detailed. They are from the following countries: (1) in Europe: Denmark, Netherlands (including information also on Indonesia and Netherlands West Indies), Greece, and Sweden; (2) in Asia and the Pacific: China, New Zealand, and Pakistan; (3) in the Americas: Chile, Guatemala, and Haiti. The government of Poland did not submit any information, but sent several recent maps prepared by the Polish Military Geographical Institute. Area specialists in map information will probably not find material that is new to them in most of these reports.

The country reports are summarized in the first volume of the Secretary-General's report. One useful feature of this summary is the listing by country of the cartographic institutions whose work is deemed authoritative by the reporting government. The French Government's report not only lists the institutions, both governmental and private, but also gives a brief resume of the work of each. Reports were received on the activities of international organizations having concern with mapping and surveying, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Hydrographic Bureau, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and the International Society of Photogrammetry. Among the documents included in the report is a useful study of Modern Cartographic Methods prepared by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, at the request of the Secretary General.

The Economic and Social Council of the UN considered the Report of the Secretary-General at its ninth session in 1949 and expressed appreciation to the experts and the organizations who had assisted in its preparation. The Council also adopted a resolution designed to implement the recommendations set forth by the experts.

A committee of the General Assembly then considered the proposal for the creation of a Cartographic Office. No funds were appropriated in 1950 for this specific purpose, but authorization was given for the use of any other funds which might be available to the Secretary-General for implementing the recommendations of the experts. Plans are now being made for the publication of a

summary of cartographic operations. The governments of the member nations of the UN have also been asked for their opinions regarding the convening of one or more regional conferences on cartography in the near future, the subject matter for discussion at such conferences, and for recommendations for creating a panel of consultants.

III. BRIEF NOTICES

A. New Administrative Divisions of Hungary.

Hungary, like other Russian Satellites, has recently re-organized its internal administrative divisions. Major changes in the boundaries of the vármegyék (counties) of Hungary were announced by a decree of the Hungarian Cabinet on 3 December 1949. Both the new vármegyék boundaries and the 1949 boundaries that they replace are shown on the accompanying map (CIA 11552). By another decree, effective 1 January 1950, the districts of Budapest were increased in number by the incorporation of outlying areas.

As a result of the decree of 3 December 1949, Hungary now consists of 19 instead of 25 vármegyék. This is mainly the result of merging the small fragments of vármegyék that remained within Hungary following the loss of territory after World War I and again after World War II. The decree also calls for the transfer between vármegyék of a few large and several small areas, and establishes new administrative centers in five vármegyék.

This is the first major adjustment of internal boundaries since the Treaty of Trianon of 1920. The primary reason is probably to increase administrative efficiency, as the other vármegyék are now more nearly comparable in size and population. The changes also reflect an acceptance of the present international boundaries, which is in marked contrast to the bitterness displayed towards its neighbors by pre-Communist Hungary.

By the decree of 1 January 1950, the city of Budapest was enlarged to include 22 instead of 14 districts and district boundaries were modified. The addition of the suburban areas raised the population of Budapest to 1,590,000, an increase of 50 percent. On the basis of population, Budapest now ranks first among the cities of southeastern Europe and seventh among the cities of Europe. The new districts are shown on a photostat map in the CIA Map Library (Call No. 65732).



B. Slovak Administrative Maps.

In 1949, the Zeměměřický Úřad (Surveying Office) at Praha published a series of maps at 1:200,000 showing the recently formed administrative divisions of Czechoslovakia -- kraj and okres (see Map Research Bulletin No.6, June 1949). The five sheets that cover the six kraje of Slovakia are now available in the CIA Map Library (Call No. 66051). On these sheets the boundaries of the new divisions are located more precisely than on any other maps yet received. Former okres boundaries are also shown.

The administrative information is superimposed on an unusually detailed base. With a few omissions, the base information appears to be the same as that carried on the standard prewar Czechoslovak topographic set at 1:75,000. The elaborate 7-type road classification given on the earlier series is repeated, but is not explained in the legend; except for the omission of some minor roads on the new maps, the road nets are identical on the two series. Other symbols that appear on the 75,000 sheets, such as those for vineyards, postoffices and spas, have also been retained without explanation. Almost all of the villages located on the 1:75,000 series are also shown at 1:200,000. Contours and hill shading or hachures, however, have been omitted. The primary difference between the bases is the incorporation on the new kraj maps of many postwar name changes. In spite of the quantity and variety of data shown, the new maps are not cluttered and are easy to read.

On the back of each kraj sheet is a short descriptive paragraph; a table giving the distance from the okres centers to the kraj center; a list of the okresy included in the kraj, with their areas and population; and a table of land use figures according to the general categories of cultivated land, pasture, and woods.

IV. GENERAL MAPS FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES

Part 2

Many maps suitable for plotting purposes are available for distribution in the CIA Map Library. In Map Research Bulletin, No. 16, maps available for the USSR and for Europe excluding the USSR are listed. Maps of the Near East and Far East (including India and Pakistan) are listed below. A similar list of maps for Africa, Latin America, the Arctic Region, and the world as a whole will be published in the next issue of the Map Research Bulletin.

The maps mentioned below give information -- in most cases, on first-order internal administrative divisions, hydrography, and transportation routes -- which is of value for plotting statistical data. A few of the maps show outlines only. Because of the recent boundary changes in some areas, maps showing previous boundaries have been included to facilitate the plotting of data collected before the changes were made. Retention copies of maps needed by the requester may be obtained by calling code 143, extension 2596.

NEAR EAST

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
10460	Afghanistan	1: 4,500,000
11222	Egypt	1: 2,270,000
11157	Egypt	1: 5,000,000
11181	Iran	1: 2,950,000
11155	Iran	1: 7,500,000
11229	Iraq	1: 1,750,000
11231	Iraq	1: 4,500,000
11278	Libya	1: 2,763,000
11280	Libya	1: 6,750,000
11196	Palestine	1: 503,000
11153	Palestine	1: 1,500,000
11219	Saudi Arabia (actually in- cludes all of the Arabian Peninsula)	1: 4,000,000
11154	Saudi Arabia (actually in- cludes all of the Arabian Peninsula)	1: 10,000,000
11180	Syria and Lebanon	1: 1,500,000
11163	Syria and Lebanon	1: 2,650,000
11264	Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq	1: 1,750,000
11182	Transjordan	1: 750,000
11183	Transjordan	1: 2,000,000
11164	Turkey	1: 2,000,000
11156	Turkey	1: 6,500,000

FAR EAST -- Excluding the USSR

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
11159	China	1: 6,310,000
11161	China	1:
10743	China: Administrative Divisions	1: 7,500,000
11022	China: Administrative Areas 1948	1:10,000,000
10410	Central South China:	1: 3,500,000
(1st Rev)	Political Divisions	
11311	North China	1:
10566	China: Antung Province	1: 1,500,000
10571	China: Heilungkiang Province	1: 1,500,000
10572	China: Hokiang Province	1: 1,500,000
10575	China: Hsingan Province	1: 1,500,000
10578	China: Jehol Province	1: 1,500,000
10582	China: Kirin Province	1: 1,500,000
10586	China: Liaoning Province	1: 1,500,000
10587	China: Liaopeh Province	1: 1,500,000
10589	China: Nunkiang Province	1: 1,500,000
10596	China: Sungkiang Province	1: 1,500,000
10873	China: Taiwan Province (Formosa)	1: 1,500,000
11461	India and Pakistan, 1950	1: 6,000,000
10487.1	Indochina Boundaries	1: 2,830,000
11111	Islands of the Southwest Pacific	1:35,000,000
10058	Japan: Aichi-Ken	1: 375,000
10064	Japan: Hiroshima-Ken	1: 375,000
10066	Japan: Hyogo-Ken	1: 375,000
10077	Japan: Kyoto-Ken	1: 375,000
10070	Japan: Mie-Ken	1: 375,000
10076	Japan: Nara-Ken	1: 375,000
10065	Japan: Okayama-Ken	1: 375,000
10078	Japan: Shiga-Ken	1: 375,000
10071	Japan: Wakayama-Ken	1: 375,000

Far East -- Excluding the USSR (cont.)

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
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Note: The following set of prefectural maps (10201 to 10247) varies as to scale both between maps and within individual maps.

10222	Japan: Aichi-Ken	1: 280,000
10204	Japan: Akita-Ken	1: 470,000
10201	Japan: Aomori-Ken	1: 430,000
10211	Japan: Chiba-Ken	1: 360,000
10237	Japan: Ehime-Ken	1: 350,000
10217	Japan: Fukui-Ken	1: 260,000
10239	Japan: Fukuoka-Ken	1: 277,000
10206	Japan: Fukushima-Ken	1: 480,000
10220	Japan: Gifu-Ken	1: 370,000
10209	Japan: Gumma-Ken	1: 330,000
10233	Japan: Hiroshima-Ken	1: 300,000
10247	Japan: Hokkaidō-Chō	1: 1,360,000 (incorrectly shown on the map as 1: 360,000)
10227	Japan: Hyōgo-Ken	1: 400,000
10207	Japan: Ibaraki-Ken	1: 360,000
10216	Japan: Ishikawa-Ken	1: 275,000
10202	Japan: Iwate-Ken	1: 480,000
10236	Japan: Kagawa-Ken	1: 182,000
10245	Japan: Kagoshima-Ken	1: 380,000
10213	Japan: Kanagawa-Ken	1: 182,000
10238	Japan: Kochi-Ken	1: 410,000
10242	Japan: Kumamoto-Ken	1: 366,000
10225	Japan: Kyōto-Fu	1: 310,000
10223	Japan: Mie-Ken	1: 410,000
10203	Japan: Miyagi-Ken	1: 410,000
10244	Japan: Miyazaka-Ken	1: 400,000
10219	Japan: Nagano-Ken	1: 525,000
10241	Japan: Nagasaki-Ken	1: 352,000
10228	Japan: Nara-Ken	1: 240,000

Far East -- Excluding the USSR (cont.)

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
10214	Japan: Niigata-Ken	1: 591,000
10243	Japan: Oita-Ken	1: 305,000
10232	Japan: Okayama-Ken	1: 310,000
10246	Japan: Okinawa-Ken	1: 539,000
10226	Japan: Osaka-Fu	1: 200,000
10240	Japan: Saga-Ken	1: 165,000
10210	Japan: Saitama-Ken	1: 253,000
10224	Japan: Shiga-Ken	1: 260,000
10231	Japan: Shimane-Ken	1: 400,000
10221	Japan: Shizuoka-Ken	1: 425,000
10208	Japan: Tochigi-Ken	1: 300,000
10235	Japan: Tokushima-Ken	1: 220,000
10212	Japan: Tōkyō-To	1: 190,000
10230	Japan: Tottori-Ken	1: 258,000
10215	Japan: Toyama-Ken	1: 222,000
10229	Japan: Wakayama-Ken	1: 270,000
10205	Japan: Yamagata-Ken	1: 390,000
10234	Japan: Yamaguchi-Ken	1: 325,000
10218	Japan: Yamanashi-Ken	1: 265,000
11169	Korea	1: 1,220,000
11171	Korea	1: 4,400,000
10695	Manchuria and Jehol	1: 3,000,000
11379	Mongolia	1: 10,000,000
11308	Mongolia	1: 9,000,000
11190	Okinawa	1: 174,000
10497	Republic of the Philippines	1: 2,090,000
11042	The Union of Burma, 1948	1: 19,250,000

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